

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration

Program Update
September 1999



The mission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is:

“Working with others to conserve, protect and enhance fish, wildlife and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.”

The overall mission of the Federal Aid program is to:

“Strengthen the ability of State and Territorial fish and wildlife agencies to restore and manage fish and wildlife resources to meet effectively the consumptive and nonconsumptive needs of the public for fish and wildlife resources.”

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**Denotes managers*

2/00

Message From the Director

The past year has been a tumultuous one for the Federal Aid program. After decades as the silent centerpiece of our nation's fish and game conservation efforts, the program has come under unprecedented level of scrutiny from Congress, the Department of the Interior and our constituents in the States and the conservation community. Despite the sometimes virulent levels of unsubstantiated allegations that were heaped on the Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration programs, our critics did identify some real administrative problems that clearly needed correction.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has dedicated some of its best minds from a wide range of its programs to help put the program back on course. So have the individual States. Many of our constituent groups also are fully engaged in ensuring that the Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration programs not only improve, but prosper. We've seen some thoughtful recommendations for action and, where it's appropriate, we've already taken steps to move these programs forward into a stronger future.

The massive workloads that these reviews and inquiries have imposed on the operations of the Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration Programs aside, they have continued to play their pivotal roles in delivering funds to the States and America's sportsmen and women for wildlife conservation. Funds from these programs are still restoring habitat and providing opportunities for hunter education, just as they have done for decades. I am heartened by all of this.

The Sport Fish Restoration Program celebrates its 50th year of contributions to our nation's aquatic resources in 2000. Funds from this program have been used for a range of initiatives benefitting anglers and boaters. Among them: managing nuisance plants, removing undesirable species, controlling fish disease, stocking recreational fisheries, and installing recreational boat pumpout and dump stations to help us keep our waters fishable. I pledge the full effort of the Fish and Wildlife Service as we work to build on this unmatched conservation legacy. As this report demonstrates, the Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration Programs are alive and well and continue funding conservation initiatives that benefit the sportsmen and sportswomen who support them.

Jamie Rappaport Clark

A grayscale photograph of a fisherman in a hat and waders standing in a river, holding a large fish in a net. The fisherman is positioned on the left side of the frame, facing right. The fish is large and has a patterned body. The background shows a riverbank with trees and a clear sky. The text "The Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Program" is overlaid on the top right of the image.

The Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Program

The Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Program

The Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration (SFR) Program serves as a model user-pays, user-benefits program. As enacted into law in 1950, the SFR Act (referred to as the Dingell-Johnson Act for its congressional sponsors) applied a 10 percent manufacturer's excise tax on fishing rods, reels, creels, and artificial baits, lures, and flies. These taxes were collected by the U.S. Treasury and then transferred to the Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Federal Aid (prior to the creation of the Aquatic Resources Trust Fund in 1984) as a permanent, indefinite appropriation for distribution among the states and insular territories. SFR funds were to be used solely for projects that would enhance sport fish restoration efforts.

Each state's share of these two-year funds is based 60 percent on its number of licensed fishermen and 40 percent on its land and water area. No State may receive more than 5 percent or less than 1 percent of each year's total apportionment. Puerto Rico receives 1 percent, and the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, and the District of Columbia each receive one-third of 1 percent. Except in the insular territories, states may use Federal funds for up to 75 percent of the cost of every SFR project with remaining funds coming from state match.

Prior to apportioning SFR funds to the states, the Service is allowed to deduct up to 6 percent to administer the program. With these administrative funds, the Service assures State's adherence to the SFR Act, provides technical assistance, and sets performance standards for and monitors progress of state projects. Up to \$2.5 million of these funds are also available annually for outreach and communication projects as specified in the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century

(TEA21). Each State independently selects, plans, and performs the necessary project work.

In 1984, the excise tax was extended due to efforts lead by Representative John Breaux of Louisiana and Senator Malcolm Wallop of Wyoming to include tackle boxes and other types of recreational fishing equipment. A 3 percent tax was applied to electric trolling motors and flasher-type sonar fish finders and import duties on fishing tackle and pleasure boats. Use of a minimum of 10 percent (increased to 15 percent by TEA21) of SFR funds apportioned to the states for motorboat access was mandated. The use of up to 10 percent of SFR state-apportioned funds for aquatic education was allowed. Coastal states were required to distribute "new monies" from the 1984 amendments equitably among fresh and saltwater projects. This wording was changed to include all appropriations going to coastal states in 1988. In addition, a portion of the existing Federal tax on motorboat fuels was identified to be deposited in the newly created ARTF from which the Service's SFR Program is funded as is the Boating Safety Account. Fiscal Year 1986 was the first year the increased SFR receipts were available to the states with the state apportionment equaling \$109,959,300 for that year (equaled \$38,085,995 for Fiscal Year 1985). For FY 1999, \$372,766,000 is available in the SFR Account with \$212,429,143 being apportioned to the states to support sport fish management and restoration, including aquatic education and fishing access. In many states, SFR funds represent more than half of the entire state's fishery budget.

The passage of TEA21 reaffirmed Congressional support for this model user-pay, user-benefit program. TEA21 changes in this program, starting this year, include provision of

\$5 million to be available for a new Outreach and Communications Program to improve communications with anglers, boaters and the general public regarding angling and boating opportunities, to reduce barriers to participation in these activities, to advance adoption of sound fishing and boating practices, to promote conservation and the responsible use of the Nation's aquatic resources, and to further safety in fishing and boating. Funding for this program will increase by \$1 million annually until 2003 when Program funding will increase to \$120 million.

Starting in 2000 through 2003, \$8 million will be available annually for qualified projects under the new Boating Infrastructure Program. This program is designed to provide funds to States for the development and maintenance of public facilities such as slips, mooring buoys, day docks and navigational aids for transient nontrailerable (over 26 feet in length) recreational vessels.

Motorboat fuels taxes transferred to the Aquatic Resources Trust Fund (ARTF) prior to October 1, 2005, will increase by a projected \$151 million. Currently, the amount of Federal gasoline tax transferred to the ARTF from the Highway Trust Fund, representing fuel used by boaters, is calculated using 11.5 cents per gallon of gas. On October 1, 2001, this figure will increase to 13 cents per gallon of gas, and on October 1, 2003 through October 1, 2005, the figure will be 13.5 cents. This increase will translate to an additional \$151 million being available for purposes of the Sport Fish Restoration Act prior to October 1, 2005, bringing the total motorboat fuel taxes transferred to the ARTF for the seven year period to \$1.2 billion.

In 1990, the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act was passed to acquire, restore,

and enhance coastal wetlands in coastal states and insular territories. This Act transferred a percentage of the Federal gasoline tax based on use of gasoline by "small engines" (lawnmowers, snowblowers, string trimmers, etc.) through the ARTF to the SFR Account. An amount equal to these funds or 18 percent of SFR receipts for a given year (whichever is greater) is to be distributed annually as follows: 1) 70 percent to the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Restoration Program; 2) 15 percent to support the North American Wetlands Conservation Act; and 3) 15 percent to the National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants Program. TEA21 extended this program through 2005.

TEA21 earmarked the SFR account to provide additional funds for State boating safety programs (\$64 million for FY 1999) and for a competitive grant program for States which requires a 25 percent State match to construct pumpout and dump station facilities for disposal of human waste from recreational boats (\$10 million for FY 1999 through 2003). The minimum percentage of State allocations to be invested in boating access and facilities projects was increased from 12.5 percent to 15 percent for each State. Also, the States were provided five years in which to obligate their 12.5 boating access monies.

The impact the SFR Program has had on sport fishing nationwide is huge. Over the past 45 years, total state apportionments under the SFR Program have been in excess of \$2.6 billion. These funds have helped to build or reclaim more than 1,200 fishing or boating access sites; to purchase over 260,000 acres for boating, fishing and fish production; and to fund research and inventory projects resulting in better ways to manage fish populations.

A few specific projects funded in full or in part by SFR funds demonstrate the diverse benefits of this program. The Tackle Loaner Program lets children borrow fishing equipment at community centers, such as libraries, while being exposed to aquatic educational materials, fishing ethics, etc. The 1-800-ASK-FISH program provides toll-free information regarding fishing locations, license information, fishing reports, etc. SFR-funded research has helped develop a rapid DNA-based detection technique for the organism that causes whirling disease in salmonids—a disease which poses a threat to most of our nation's trout populations. Lake Erie was considered a dead lake but today, partly due to SFR funds, it boasts an outstanding walleye fishery that contributes significantly to the economy of the surrounding area. With the use of SFR funds, a brown trout fishery was created in the Mountain Fork River in Oklahoma, which resulted in the catch of a new state record brown trout weighing 7 pounds and 12 ounces.

As of 1996, 18 percent of the U.S. population 16 years old and older (over 35 million anglers) spent an average of 17.7 days fishing. Surveys conducted in the central and southwestern states revealed that when informed as to how the SFR Program works, nearly 90 percent of licensed anglers supported the SFR Program and use of its funding. With this level of support from the individuals paying the tax combined with its significant positive impact on fisheries resources nationwide, the SFR Program truly is one of the most successful user-pays, user-benefits programs of the Federal government.

Boating Infrastructure Grant Program

The Sportfishing and Boat Safety Act of 1998 authorized a competitive grant program for States to develop and maintain facilities for transient nontrailerable (over 26 feet) recreational boats; and a national framework for a public boat access needs assessment which may be used by States to conduct surveys to determine the adequacy of facilities providing access for all recreational boats.

The Act authorizes a competitive grant program to States for the cost of constructing, renovating and maintaining facilities for transient nontrailerable recreational boats.

The \$32 million grant program will start in the year 2000 and end in 2003, at \$8 million per year. The Federal government will pay up to 75 percent of the cost with States or other partners matching the remaining 25 percent.

Priorities for funding grants include those proposals submitted in accordance with a State plan, those proposals providing for public/private partnership efforts, and those proposals providing for innovative ways to increase the availability of facilities for transient nontrailerable boats.

The national framework should be completed by February 2000. The framework is to be used for States to conduct surveys of the adequacy of current facilities to provide access for all recreational boats, and to determine the future needs for boaters.

State surveys should be completed by June 2000. The surveys are to determine the adequacy, number, location and quality of facilities providing access to recreational waters for all sizes of recreational boats. States may fund the cost of the surveys out of amounts allocated to it as the 15 percent funding dedicated to motorboat access to recreational waters.

States would not have to complete a survey if the Secretary of the Interior certifies that they are implementing a plan that ensures there is, and will be, public boat access adequate to meet the needs of recreational boaters on its waters.

By August 2000, a State may develop or submit to the Secretary a plan for the construction, renovation, and maintenance of facilities for transient nontrailerable recreational boats, and access to those facilities, to meet the needs of nontrailerable recreational boats operating on navigable waters in the State.

Final rules for the grant program should be published in the Federal Register by February 2000. Grant funds should be available to States by November 2000.

Aquatic Resource Education

The Wallop-Breaux Amendment to the Sport Fish Restoration Program in 1984, added additional tackle and other fishing equipment under the excise tax and included motor boat fuel taxes. The amendment also provided for States to be reimbursed for an aquatic resource education program not to exceed 10 percent of the State's total Sport Fish Restoration apportionment. With the passage of TEA21, the 10 percent cap has been raised to 15 percent and now applies to outreach and communication projects dedicated toward increasing public understanding of the Nation's water resources and associated aquatic life forms in addition to aquatic education projects.

The Division of Federal Aid encouraged States entering into an aquatic education program to conduct a needs assessment for determining those activities and elements of an education program that would provide the most benefits to the State. A large number of activities are eligible for States to use in aquatic resource education.

The program has grown since its inception in 1985 in the number of States participating and the amount of funds used. A few States, such as Virginia and South Carolina, use State monies to fund the program instead of Federal Aid funds.

Current Information

The position of Aquatic Resource Education Program Administrator is currently vacant.

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Program

The Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act made funds available for the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Program by allocating 18 percent of the Sport Fish Restoration Account or 100 percent of the excise tax on small engine fuels—whichever is greater. Of the 18 percent allocated, 15 percent (not to exceed \$15 million) is provided for the National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants Program.

The Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program is administered by the Director of the Fish & Wildlife Service. Project review and selection are conducted by the Federal Aid Office and other Divisions in each Region, and by a cross-program review in the Washington Office, led by the Division of Habitat Conservation. All Coastal States (except Louisiana) and the Trust Territories are eligible to submit project proposals to the appropriate Service Regional Office annually.

Around \$9 million is available annually. Results of the last four years are shown here:

<i>FY</i>	<i># of proposals</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>
1996	14	\$8.0M	3,009
1997	18	\$9.1M	10,741
1998	20	\$9.8M	12,680
1999	18	\$9.4M	24,600

A total of 25 different coastal States received funding under this program between 1992 and 1999, for a total of 134 projects. Project participants in this program have included all levels of government; State, county and municipal, and non-government partners as well. For the \$62.5 million expended, 88,464 acres have been protected—over 77,500 through acquisition and nearly 9,900 through restoration.

Authorization for the small engine fuel tax has been renewed through 2005. Funds deposited through FY 1998 became available in FY 1999.

Clean Vessel Act Pumpout Grant Program

The Clean Vessel Act of 1992 authorized a competitive grant program for States to construct pumpout and dump stations to dispose of vessel sewage from recreational boaters. Funds were initially available for five years; \$5 million for FY 1993; \$7.5 million for both FY 1994 and FY 1995; and \$10 million each year for FY 1996 and FY 1997. The Federal share was 75 percent. Eligible projects included: education and construction/renovation of pumpout and dump stations for all States and surveys and plans for coastal States. Priorities for grants were for funding coastal States with an approved plan, States providing for public/private partnerships, providing for innovative ways to increase availability and use of pumpout stations, States that include an education component, proposals benefitting waters most likely to be affected by sewage discharge, and proposals in areas with low vessel/pumpout station ratios.

Between 1993 and 1997, the grant program resulted in 49 States receiving \$37.6 million for 157 projects. The projects selected involved surveys and plans in 33 coastal States, construction of 2,200 pumpout and 1,400 dump stations in 45 States, and education programs in 40 States. All coastal States have taken advantage of program funds by initiating pumpout programs in their States.

The Pumpout Grant Program was re-authorized for \$10 million a year from 1999 through 2003 by TEA21. On April 1, 1999, the Fish and Wildlife Service awarded \$9.4 million for Fiscal Year 1999 Pumpout Grant projects. From 34 different States proposals submitted included 50 proposals to install 730 pumpout stations and 378 dump stations. The reviewed projects included proposals from 23 coastal States and 27 inland States.

Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council

The Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council was formed in January 1993, to advise the Secretary of the Interior, through the Fish and Wildlife Service Director, about sportfishing and boating issues. The Council represents the interests of the public and private sectors of the sport fishing and boating communities and is organized to enhance partnerships among industry, constituency groups and government.

The Council is re-chartered every two years pursuant to, and in compliance with, all requirements of the Federal Advisory Committee Act. The Council has been rechartered and is appointing Council members for the 1999 to 2001 term

The 18-member Council includes the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the president of the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, both of whom serve in ex officio capacities. Other Council members are directors of State agencies responsible for managing recreational fish and wildlife resources and individuals who represent the interests of saltwater and freshwater recreational fishing, recreational boating, the recreational fishing and boating industries, recreational fisheries conservation, aquatic resource outreach and education and tourism.

Staff for the Council is comprised of two full-time employees, a coordinator and a secretary. Council staff report to the Service's Assistant Director, External Affairs.

The Council's work involves advising the Fish and Wildlife Service Director and the Secretary of the Interior about:

- Providing opportunities pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956.
- Fulfilling responsibilities established by President Clinton's 1995 Executive Order 12962 for Recreational Fisheries.

- Promoting the value of healthy aquatic resources.
- Increasing public support for the Aquatic Resources (Wallop-Breaux) Trust Fund.
- Fostering stewardship and conservation ethics.
- Restoring and conserving aquatic resources.
- Increasing communication and consensus among groups representing industry, government and individual anglers and boaters.
- Implementing the Recreational Fisheries Stewardship Initiative.

The council created a Strategic Plan for the National Outreach and Communication Program as required by the 1998 Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act. The five-year, \$36 million Federally funded outreach campaign, authorized by the 1998 Sport Fishing and Boating Safety Act, is now being implemented by the Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation, a private nonprofit organization.

The Council is currently embarking on a project to provide recommendations to the Director and the Secretary regarding the National Fish Hatchery System. An interim report on this topic is due March 1, 2000, with a final report and recommendation anticipated in August 2000.

In other work, the Council will engage in a project to address policy challenges to recreational fishing. This project will attempt to increase public and government-wide understanding of challenges to recreational fishing created by agency policies and will laud agencies for accomplishments that support recreational fishing.

For more information about the Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council, visit the Council's Web site at <http://www.fws.gov/r9sfbpc> or contact Laury Parramore at 703/358-1711; or through e-mail at laury_parramore@fws.gov.



Wildlife Restoration Program

The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Program

The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Program began functioning July 1, 1938, following approval of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act by Congress, and its signing into law by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on September 2, 1937. This Act, popularly known as the Pittman-Robertson Act (P-R Act) after its sponsors, is administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) an agency of the Department of the Interior.

Funds are derived from a Federal excise tax on the manufacture of arms and ammunition, including handguns, and on archery equipment. These taxes are collected from the manufacturers by the Department of Treasury and are apportioned each year to the 50 States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands by the Department of the Interior on the basis of a formula set forth in the Act. This formula provides for the apportionment, based half on the ratio which the area of each State bears to the total area of all the States, and half on the ratio which the number of paid hunting license holders of each State bears to the total number of paid license holders of all the States.

In the early 1970's Congress expanded the P-R revenue base to include handguns and archery equipment and authorized States to spend up to one-half of those apportioned funds on hunter education and shooting ranges. The apportionment of these revenues is based only on the population of each State.

Responsibility for selection, planning, and execution of wildlife restoration projects rests with the States, through their designated wildlife management agency. States may be reimbursed by the Federal government for up to 75 percent of the total costs of approved projects. Financial aid under this Act is not available to private clubs, local or county governments, or individuals, except from State agencies for such projects as they approve.

Project proposals are submitted by the designated State agencies to the Regional Directors of the Service. They have the authority to approve or disapprove all projects. Projects may include acquisition of areas of land or water for feeding, resting, or as breeding places for wildlife; rehabilitation or improvement, by construction of necessary works or otherwise, of land or water areas for the benefit of wildlife, such as wildlife management areas, public hunting areas and sports facilities; regular maintenance of completed projects; management of wildlife resources (exclusive of law enforcement or public relations activities); conduct of research into the problems of wildlife management; conduct of hunter safety courses and construction of target ranges; and coordination of projects necessary to the efficient administration affecting wildlife resources.

Hunter Education

An amendment to the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act on October 23, 1970 included provision for hunter training programs and the development, operation and maintenance of public shooting ranges. Funding for hunter education and shooting ranges is derived from one-half of the 11 percent excise tax on archery equipment and the ten percent excise tax on handguns, pistols and revolvers. The other one-half of the tax money is used by the State for wildlife restoration purposes.

This money is distributed on the basis of population of a State compared to other States with a maximum apportionment of three percent and a minimum of one percent. The most recent amendment to this Act provides one-sixth of one percent of the funds for hunter education and shooting ranges to Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

State hunter education programs include the development and implementation of a programmed course of instruction leading toward the achievement of a State's hunter training goals and objectives. In general, the course is designed to train students to be safe and responsible hunters.

Advanced hunter education training may be approved if it offers hunters an opportunity to enhance their knowledge of safe and legal hunting practices and improve their behavior afield. The primary objective of all advanced courses addresses specific individual State hunter training needs. For example, the State may want to provide special training for elk hunters in order to decrease both depredation and populations of elk in certain areas, or training for introduction of new regulations or hunting areas.

The backbone of the hunter education program is the cadre of more than 45,000 volunteer instructors. Each volunteer devotes many hours to this unpaid work and together they contribute approximately \$30 million worth of volunteer services annually.

States are encouraged to develop or enter into third-party agreements in order to gain a suitable number of safe shooting and archery facilities. To accomplish this hands-on experience, the States may lease or rent space in order to provide archery and shooting range facilities or services from local clubs.

Current Information

In fiscal year 1999, the Fish and Wildlife Service provided an apportionment to States and Insular Possessions (except for Puerto Rico) totaling \$26,920,402 for use with hunter education activities.

Partnerships for Wildlife Program

The Partnerships For Wildlife Act (P.L. 102-587, Title VII) was signed November 4, 1992. It was reauthorized on October 30, 1998, by P.L. 105-312 and extended through 2003.

The purpose of the Partnerships for Wildlife Act is to establish partnerships among the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), State fish and wildlife agencies, and private organizations and individuals to preserve and manage all nongame fish and wildlife species.

The Act authorizes grants to States to benefit a broad array of nongame fish and wildlife species and to provide nonconsumptive fish and wildlife recreational opportunities. Funding is normally provided by contributions of 1/3 - Federal, 1/3 - State, and 1/3 - private party.

Game species, Threatened or Endangered species, and marine mammals do not qualify for funding.

The FY 1999 Service budget made available \$868,000 from appropriated Federal funds to be matched by equal amounts from States and private parties.

A panel consisting of State, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and Service representatives have reviewed projects received in FY 1999 and recommended those for funding. The review process was delayed this year because of delays in legislative and funding reauthorization.

1999 Partnerships For Wildlife Proposals Funded

<i>State</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Federal Funding</i>	<i>Running Total</i>
CA	Demographic Characteristics of Burrowing Owl Populations.	36,000	36,000
MO	Native Prairie Restoration and Management	30,000	66,000
WI	Prairie Insect Distribution, Status and Response to Management.	64,000	130,000
WI	Grassland Bird Habitat	25,000	155,000
CT	Roxbury Mine Bat Gate	13,000	168,000
NJ	Critical Stopover Habitat	57,700	225,700
OR	Red-Legged Frog Status and Breeding Ecology	18,000	243,700
WI	Common Loon Modeling	12,600	256,300
AZ	Ranid Frogs	32,000	288,300
WI	Landscape Management for Prairie Chickens.	25,000	313,300
FL	Queen Conch	88,480	401,780
AZ	Breeding Bird Atlas	40,000	441,780
AZ	Desert Tortoise	30,000	471,780
OR	Oregon Breeding Bird Atlas	5,000	476,780
HI	Development of New Technologies in Predator Control.	43,000	519,780
CA	Setting Conservation Priorities for Non-Game Birds.	9,000	528,780
WI	Mississippi River Bluff State Natural Areas	20,000	548,780
WI	Guidelines to Prevent Excessive Bat Mortality	15,000	563,780
KY	Neotropical Migratory Birds	73,000	636,780
ND	Dakota Explorer Conservation Trunks	1,600	638,380
WA	Western Gray Squirrel Ecology Study	8,000	646,380
WA	Western Pond Turtle Head Starting, Captive Breeding....	14,000	660,380
WA	Ferruginous Hawk Satellite Telemetry	12,000	672,380
ID	Population Ecology of Snowshoe Hares and Red Squirrels....	7,064	679,444
OR	Bats in Managed Forests Survey	14,128	693,571
WI	Kettle Moraine Oak Opening State Natural Area	2,826	696,397
TN	Neotropical Migratory Birds	71,603	768,000

Activities Funded With Administrative Dollars



National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife- Associated Recreation

The Survey, financed from the administrative portion of the Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration grant programs, has been conducted about every five years since 1955. The 1996 Survey is the ninth to measure fishing and hunting activities and the fourth to provide reliable State level data and detailed information about nonconsumptive activities (wildlife observation, bird feeding, etc.). The next Survey is planned for 2003.

The Survey is one of the Nation's most important wildlife-related recreational data bases. It is the only source of comprehensive information on participation and expenditures that is comparable on a state-by-state basis. It is used for estimating the value of wildlife resources lost because of contaminations such as the Exxon-Valdez oil spill; for use in critical habitat analyses of threatened species; and for preparing environmental impact statements, budgets and legislative proposals.

Planning 2001 Survey

The International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies subcommittee for planning the next survey has recommended that a National Survey be conducted in 2001 and that it be similar to the one conducted in 1996, but that the sample sizes be increased. The Subcommittee believes that the increases are necessary to collect priority State data. The Service plans to conduct a Survey in 2001, but at this time does not believe sufficient funds are available to increase sample sizes.

Management Assistance Team

MAT personnel have worked with 26 State fish and wildlife agencies and two territories to date in fiscal year 1999. Management Assistance Team personnel work as consultants to assist fish and wildlife professionals with a wide-range of management-related challenges.

The Federal Aid program's management consultancy will be relocated from its Colorado offices to the National Conservation Training Center in West Virginia. The move is intended to yield an overall cost-savings and is one of several steps the Service mandated to officially conclude MAT's rechartering efforts. Rechartering efforts focused on the team's mission, function, clientele, funding, and location. Feedback from clients and stakeholders indicated support for MAT's continued existence and adherence to its current mission.

The USFWS also decided to reduce the FY2000 budget for the program's management consultancy by approximately \$500,000 and reduce the current staff of 18 contractors and Federal employees to six Federal FTEs. Two current Federal employees will make the move to West Virginia.

The management consultancy officially closed its doors in Colorado and reopened at NCTC on October 1, 1999.

Training and Education Committee

The goal of the National Federal Aid Training Program is to increase the knowledge, skills and abilities of state and federal personnel working in the Sport Fish Restoration and Wildlife Restoration programs. Established in 1995, the training program quickly demonstrated its ability to successfully address the mutual training needs of State and Federal grant partners.

The demand for courses offered by our training program continues to grow as more participants complete the courses currently offered. To date, almost 300 individuals have completed courses developed by or offered in cooperation with the Federal Aid Training Program. More than 200 individuals have completed the Federal Aid Basic Grants Management Course. More than 80 percent of Course participants have been State employees.

The program is currently expanding to include additional staff to help meet the growing need for training. Other recognized national and regional training needs must be evaluated so we can make the best use of our staff and other resources, and multiple groups such as Aquatic and Hunter Education staff, project leaders, fiscal officers and staff, and others need to be given more attention and assistance in fulfilling those training needs that are compatible with ours.

Outreach in Federal Aid Programs— A National Approach

Current and future Federal Aid in Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration Program's outreach efforts will be based upon factual understanding of hunters', anglers', and boaters' attitudes towards the Federal Aid Programs. A company named Responsive Management has compiled this attitude data through a series of focus groups and a recently concluded nationwide telephone survey of 3,600 licensed hunters, anglers and boaters.

Not only will national data be analyzed, but data breakouts for the Service's regions as well as the three stakeholder groups will be available. The results of the focus groups and survey were first presented to the National Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration Task Force in Baltimore in August at the annual SFWR National Outreach Task Force meeting. The results are now being sent to state agencies and will be made available to all others interested in the information.

These activities are being carried out under a grant to the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies. Other accomplishments of the grant include:

Development of a Web site devoted to Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration - www.restorewildlife.org. The Web site made its debut at the SHOT Show in Atlanta, February 1999, during a luncheon for the Outdoor Writers Association of America. The luncheon was coordinated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and OWAA and was sponsored by the National Shooting Sports Foundation, the National Wild Turkey Federation, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and the Archery Manufacturers and Merchants Organization. It also was featured at ICAST in Chicago, during July 1999;

Development of a media press kit/general purpose folder for the 50th Anniversary of SFR; and

Development of an education/partnership campaign for the sport fishing industry. For more information on the project, contact Mary Jane Williamson, Project Manager, IAFWA, 202-624-7890, or e-mail mjwill@sso.org.

Federal Aid Information Management System (FAIMS)

FAIMS is a management integration system aimed at integrating the Federal Aid grant administration processes into one standard national online system with built-in mechanisms to process and account for all associated financial information. Phase I was the design and development of the desktop software that integrates the fiscal, accomplishment reporting, log, contact and land acquisition functional processes (internal to the Federal Aid Program), into one national software application tool. Phase II is the design and development of the Electronic Grant Interface, which will provide States with the ability to electronically submit Applications for Federal Assistance, as well as track and monitor related information, such as the approval status, funds status, etc. Phase III is to design and develop a GIS component that will capture, process and produce overlays and reports in a spatial, GIS context.

FAIMS (Version 1.0) was deployed in January, 1999. The ensuing period of January, 1999 thru October, 1999 (when Phase I is scheduled for final completion) is where first version system implementation, configuration management, operations maintenance, problem resolution, and system fine-tuning takes place.

Results

FAIMS consolidates national and regional Federal Aid functions into one turnkey automated solution. The design and approach (including, for example, the nationally inter-connected and inter-operable FAIMS framework - which allows users to instantly see each other's data, and exchange information on-line, or work on local data sets from remote locations) encourages and fosters improved collaboration and

communication among regional staff and their counterparts/contacts in the Washington Office, States, and NGOs.

Federal Aid's legacy systems, including FAPALS and FAIRS, were successfully replaced by Y2K-compliant FAIMS in January, 1999. Federal Aid program staff currently use and rely on FAIMS as the program workhorse in the management, processing and dissemination of grant information.

FAIMS brought about national standardization of Federal Aid business rules, practices, procedures and terminology. For example, management oversight procedures and internal controls relating to the grant application review and approval processes were standardized in conformance with OMB's guidance on grant management procedures and incorporated within FAIMS in a series of non-modifiable system events and triggers that require users to conform to the standardized methodology of creating, approving and funding grants. Additionally, numerous state-of-the-art features were implemented in FAIMS to provide not only standardized, but also accountable, ways in which vital program information is gathered, processed, reported and transmitted. For example, sophisticated electronic "audit" and "journaling" features were built-in to the system software to provide a historical financial data trail, with detailed information on how, when, where and by whom records were modified or created, what the data looked like before changes were made, etc.

FAIMS encourages daily communication and information-exchange between regional and national offices. Data flows through

the FAIMS network from regional offices to one of two mirrored national data sites every hour. The two master data repositories at the national sites exchange information every fifteen minutes and provide daily updates to the regional sites with a national view of the data. This process occurs 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The mirrored central data repositories protect against routine as well as catastrophic data loss by utilizing advanced backup processes, including regular data exchanges with the regional computer servers.

The FAIMS team continues to work with the user community for the ongoing maintenance, software refinement and continued growth and development of the system. The team also continues to work with Health and Human Services to build an electronic interface between FAIMS and the Payment Management System (PMS), as well as with the Finance Office to build an electronic interface between FAIMS and the Service's Federal Financial System (FFS) to facilitate reconciliation of fiscal data.

FAIMS Team

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Fish and Wildlife Reference Service

The Fish and Wildlife Reference Service (FWRS) provides timely and direct access to the information that biologists and users in related areas need to answer their technical and biological questions.

FWRS serves two main user groups: Cooperators are employees of State, Federal or Native American agencies with an interest in natural resources; and Clients who are all other persons who have a need for, or an interest in, any Fish and Wildlife Reference Service material. All services are available to both types of users.

FWRS has processed almost 4,800 document orders and over 40 literature searches to date, during fiscal year 1999. Photocopy and microfiche orders from Cooperator agencies resulted in 386,679 pages of photocopies, (3,998 orders) and 2,048 pages of microfiche (222 orders).

An additional 129,909 pages of photocopies and 402 pages of microfiche were produced for 592 document orders from clients during fiscal year 1999.

Turnaround time for document orders averaged one to four days, in comparison to the contract-required 10-day turnaround time.

Approximately 2,000 new documents will have been added to the Reference Service data bases during fiscal year 1999.

The Reference Service web site contains all six of the FWRS databases at: <http://fa.r9.fws.gov/r9fwrs/index.html>

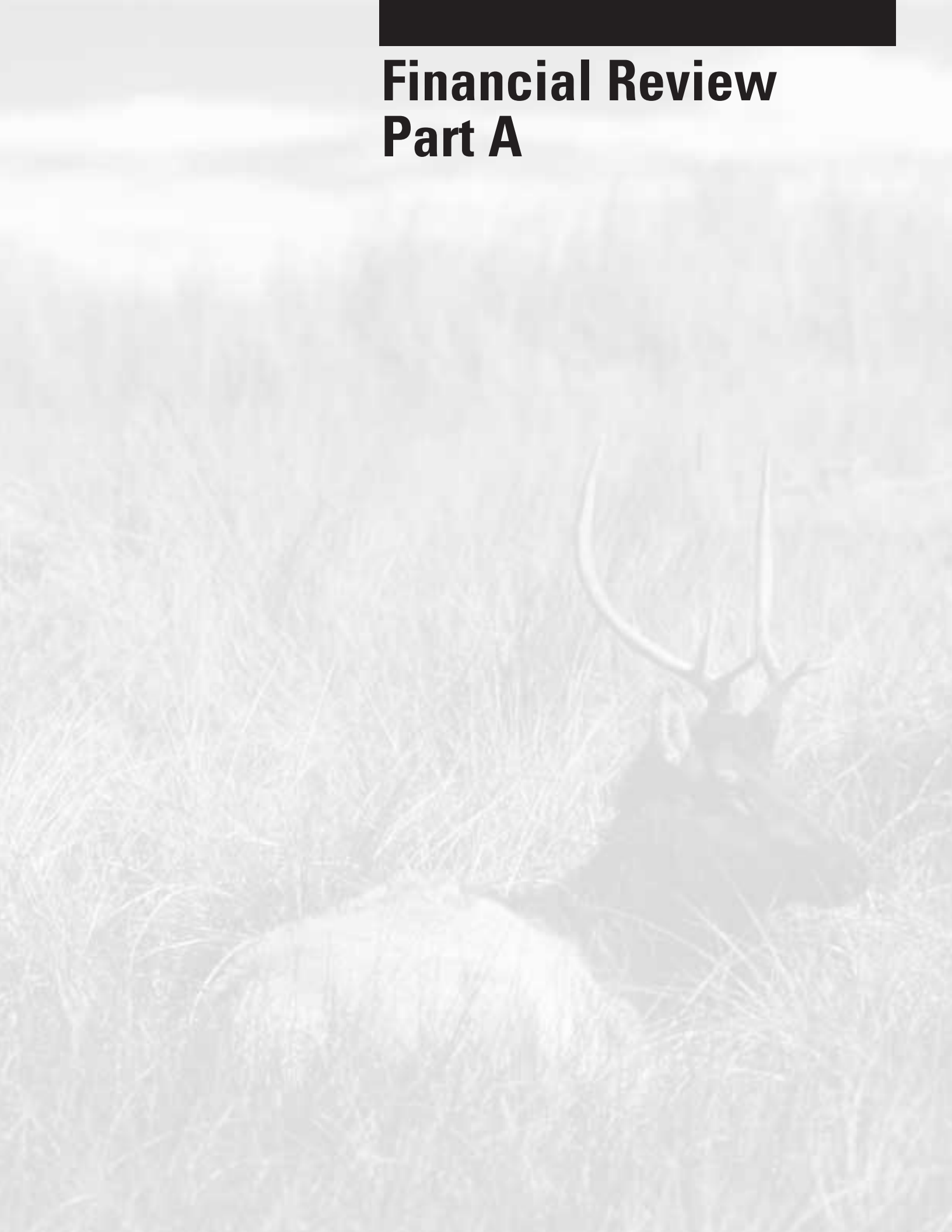
Name of Database:

of records:

FWRS Bibliographic Database	29,462
Habitat Conservation Plans Database	170
Survey/Inventory Database	7,151
Black Bass Database	118
Boating Access Database	322
Clean Vessel Act Database	100

Financial Review

Part A



Program Receipts 1939 - 1999**Wildlife Restoration Program Receipts**

Funding sources that support Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration and Hunter Education

<i>Revenue Source</i>	<i>1939-1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Sporting Arms and Ammunition	2,594,205,023	125,891,226	2,720,176,249	104,125,074
Pistols and Revolvers	747,920,701	38,505,014	786,425,715	27,469,906
Archery Equipment	262,435,659	15,335,791	277,771,450	14,191,005
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,604,641,383</i>	<i>179,732,031</i>	<i>3,784,373,414</i>	<i>145,785,985</i>

Sport Fish Restoration Program Receipts

Funding sources that support Sport Fish Restoration

<i>Revenue Source</i>	<i>1952-1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Fishing Tackle & Equipment	1,528,973,381	94,543,000	1,623,516,381	68,315,000
Trolling Motors & Fish Finders	29,604,028	1,774,000	31,378,028	1,126,000
Motorboat Fuels	986,665,945	114,358,218	1,101,024,163	142,436,622
Small Engine Fuels	350,859,952	48,269,000	399,128,952	52,042,000
Import Duties: Pleasure Boat & Fishing Equip.	345,186,865	59,767,233	404,954,048	18,365,070
Interest on Investments	349,680,362	53,225,683	402,906,045	34,134,570
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,590,980,483</i>	<i>371,937,134</i>	<i>3,962,917,617</i>	<i>316,419,261</i>

Final Apportionment—Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration - FY99

<i>State</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Alabama	3,057,411	Nevada	3,248,725
Alaska	10,621,457	New Hampshire	2,124,291
Arizona	4,470,437	New Jersey	2,124,291
Arkansas	3,524,919	New Mexico	3,851,851
California	10,621,457	New York	5,339,595
Colorado	5,421,604	North Carolina	3,387,094
Connecticut	2,124,291	North Dakota	2,199,155
Delaware	2,124,291	Ohio	5,316,884
District of Columbia	708,097	Oklahoma	4,180,766
Florida	5,409,229	Oregon	4,951,967
Georgia	3,863,334	Pennsylvania	5,358,493
Hawaii	2,124,291	Rhode Island	2,124,291
Idaho	3,569,438	South Carolina	2,731,329
Illinois	4,351,510	South Dakota	2,740,244
Indiana	3,207,806	Tennessee	4,756,655
Iowa	2,878,704	Texas	10,621,457
Kansas	3,210,420	Utah	3,819,593
Kentucky	3,166,640	Vermont	2,124,291
Louisiana	3,474,858	Virginia	3,521,324
Maine	2,124,291	Washington	5,062,401
Maryland	2,124,291	West Virginia	2,124,291
Massachusetts	2,124,291	Wisconsin	7,020,962
Michigan	7,392,964	Wyoming	3,364,836
Minnesota	7,913,279	Puerto Rico	2,124,291
Mississippi	2,698,932	Guam	708,097
Missouri	5,423,439	Virgin Islands	708,097
Montana	4,941,472	American Samoa	708,097
Nebraska	2,704,525	N. Mariana Islands	708,097

Total *212,429,143*

Final Apportionment - Wildlife Restoration - FY99

<i>State</i>	<i>Wildlife Restoration</i>	<i>Hunter Education</i>	<i>Total</i>
Alabama	2,323,184	632,474	2,955,658
Alaska	6,921,653	269,204	7,190,857
Arizona	3,304,386	573,719	3,878,105
Arkansas	2,551,161	269,204	2,820,365
California	4,889,270	807,612	5,696,882
Colorado	3,839,533	515,673	4,355,206
Connecticut	692,165	514,533	1,206,698
Delaware	692,165	269,204	961,369
Florida	2,095,005	807,612	2,902,617
Georgia	2,779,883	807,612	3,587,495
Hawaii	692,165	269,204	961,369
Idaho	2,856,729	269,204	3,125,933
Illinois	2,634,433	807,612	3,442,045
Indiana	2,052,848	807,612	2,860,460
Iowa	2,426,062	434,646	2,860,708
Kansas	2,589,893	269,204	2,859,097
Kentucky	2,067,747	576,861	2,644,608
Louisiana	2,132,262	660,554	2,792,816
Maine	1,545,005	269,204	1,814,209
Maryland	833,489	748,445	1,581,934
Massachusetts	692,165	807,612	1,499,777
Michigan	5,431,114	807,612	6,238,726
Minnesota	4,195,428	684,836	4,880,264
Mississippi	2,101,553	402,786	2,504,339
Missouri	3,782,045	800,977	4,583,022
Montana	4,465,574	269,204	4,734,778
Nebraska	2,529,497	269,204	2,798,701
Nevada	2,670,151	269,204	2,939,355
New Hampshire	692,165	269,204	961,369
New Jersey	692,165	807,612	1,499,777
New Mexico	3,151,513	269,204	3,420,717
New York	4,151,808	807,612	4,959,420
North Carolina	2,626,870	807,612	3,434,482
North Dakota	2,037,655	269,204	2,306,859
Ohio	3,222,682	807,612	4,030,294
Oklahoma	2,725,456	492,379	3,217,835
Oregon	3,512,017	444,909	3,956,926
Pennsylvania	5,775,262	807,612	6,582,874
Rhode Island	692,165	269,204	961,369
South Carolina	1,643,617	545,775	2,189,392
South Dakota	2,616,354	269,204	2,885,558
Tennessee	3,541,577	763,427	4,305,004
Texas	6,921,653	807,612	7,729,265
Utah	2,656,876	269,204	2,926,080
Vermont	692,165	269,204	961,369
Virginia	2,328,626	807,612	3,136,238
Washington	2,503,986	761,785	3,265,771
West Virginia	1,756,436	269,204	2,025,640
Wisconsin	4,441,312	765,710	5,207,022
Wyoming	2,649,089	269,205	2,918,294
Puerto Rico	692,165	0	692,165
Guam	230,722	44,867	275,589
Virgin Islands	230,722	44,867	275,589
American Samoa	230,722	44,867	275,589
N. Mariana Islands	230,722	44,867	275,589
<i>Total</i>	<i>138,433,067</i>	<i>26,920,402</i>	<i>165,353,469</i>

Number of Paid Fishing License Holders, License Sales, And Cost to Anglers—Fiscal Year 1998

State	Paid Fishing License Holders*	Resident Fishing Licenses, Tags, Permits & Stamps	Nonresident Fishing Licenses, Tags Permits & Stamps	Total Fishing Licenses, Tags Permits & Stamps**	Gross Cost To Anglers
Alabama	499,132	388,873	98,449	487,322	\$6,162,246
Alaska	399,680	253,483	354,063	607,546	11,939,582
Arizona	458,098	444,030	193,437	637,467	6,889,972
Arkansas	575,130	485,585	235,819	721,404	7,805,802
California	2,261,823	2,229,325	32,498	2,261,823	58,516,569
Colorado	769,846	505,486	443,339	948,825	11,888,830
Connecticut	173,052	161,571	11,481	173,052	2,274,497
Delaware	24,903	26,630	4,568	31,198	250,819
Florida	1,044,603	1,042,881	479,540	1,522,421	19,457,705
Georgia	622,027	713,014	74,293	787,307	6,863,811
Hawaii	6,693	6,202	291	6,493	20,347
Idaho	422,873	328,976	186,951	515,927	5,655,268
Illinois	771,789	806,415	37,746	844,161	9,490,084
Indiana	643,741	607,191	93,827	701,018	6,193,108
Iowa	408,805	400,578	42,384	442,962	4,842,523
Kansas	329,115	261,500	77,437	338,937	4,506,829
Kentucky	543,706	483,076	113,688	596,764	7,520,106
Louisiana	627,204	1,162,938	385,674	1,548,612	7,497,050
Maine	266,807	182,345	84,462	266,807	5,655,944
Maryland	374,548	437,344	90,954	528,298	4,843,032
Massachusetts	192,604	366,013	19,168	385,181	4,951,674
Michigan	1,346,910	1,368,554	119,711	1,488,265	22,780,097
Minnesota	1,493,415	1,136,946	238,159	1,375,105	20,606,808
Mississippi	408,272	440,482	91,021	531,503	4,728,898
Missouri	926,357	1,233,609	296,547	1,530,156	10,175,615
Montana	367,478	239,391	319,667	559,058	7,833,349
Nebraska	211,248	378,038	52,423	430,461	3,984,791
Nevada	163,855	216,390	44,954	261,344	3,538,162
New Hampshire	162,626	113,392	52,962	166,354	3,608,290
New Jersey	219,541	316,137	13,635	329,772	4,585,120
New Mexico	249,236	179,062	87,227	266,289	4,333,333
New York	1,045,229	879,049	167,169	1,046,218	13,710,110
North Carolina	543,151	576,147	48,992	625,139	10,846,630
North Dakota	139,162	101,321	19,277	120,598	1,078,308
Ohio	1,144,261	1,022,654	121,606	1,144,260	14,309,648
Oklahoma	637,557	461,214	99,560	56,077	7,929,844
Oregon	653,292	778,614	169,314	947,928	13,698,674
Pennsylvania	1,089,693	1,644,924	139,825	1,784,749	19,855,346
Rhode Island	34,487	51,669	4,382	56,051	452,413
South Carolina	511,811	504,283	85,148	589,431	5,470,847
South Dakota	229,360	262,213	78,120	340,333	3,626,821
Tennessee	968,803	1,015,939	200,398	1,216,337	11,653,679
Texas	1,451,414	1,965,475	103,385	2,068,860	31,576,039
Utah	468,546	572,742	219,271	792,013	7,585,893
Vermont	96,260	81,735	50,331	132,066	2,126,733
Virginia	632,179	732,930	86,958	819,888	9,230,935
Washington	681,656	1,400,710	60,692	1,461,402	17,212,964
West Virginia	282,750	268,844	13,906	282,750	4,818,133
Wisconsin	1,468,061	1,199,053	317,296	1,516,349	24,539,102
Wyoming	280,634	113,580	203,022	316,602	4,243,570
Totals***	29,323,423	30,548,553	6,565,027	36,608,883	\$483,365,949

* A paid license holder is one individual regardless of the number of licenses purchased.
(Data certified by State Fish and Game Departments.)

** Period covered not identified to period covered by certification for all States.

Number of Paid Hunting License Holders, License Sales, And Cost to Hunters—Fiscal Year 1998

State	Paid Hunting License Holders*	Resident Hunting Licenses, Tags, Permits & Stamps	Nonresident Hunting Licenses, Tags Permits & Stamps	Total Hunting Licenses, Tags Permits & Stamps**	Gross Cost To Hunters
Alabama	273,506	261,843	39,941	301,784	\$7,092,666
Alaska	95,364	189,278	35,809	225,087	9,043,343
Arizona	190,037	313,297	30,523	343,820	7,660,930
Arkansas	330,689	494,711	63,869	558,580	11,014,366
California	316,815	313,064	3,751	316,815	8,399,925
Colorado	362,927	368,057	236,730	604,787	48,970,896
Connecticut	62,556	138,952	7,756	146,708	1,749,002
Delaware	21,675	32,957	3,143	36,100	520,700
Florida,	181,177	329,743	5,687	335,430	4,750,459
Georgia	331,705	837,668	58,041	895,709	11,597,816
Hawaii	9,613	10,311	166	10,477	161,081
Idaho	227,984	760,469	74,356	9,183,075	16,791,865
Illinois	305,663	1,116,709	35,135	1,151,844	12,624,633
Indiana	300,755	634,546	19,335	654,881	8,339,434
Iowa	273,628	722,331	114,368	836,699	13,048,912
Kansas	200,119	355,421	56,651	412,072	9,475,411
Kentucky	278,635	578,445	18,102	596,547	9,691,337
Louisiana	271,207	586,856	24,228	611,084	7,044,446
Maine	201,140	161,691	39,449	201,140	6,176,533
Maryland	142,909	192,574	20,859	213,433	4,070,855
Massachusetts	75,070	241,027	8,494	249,521	2469,088
Michigan	957,264	2,355,477	39,204	2,394,681	24,770,645
Minnesota	538,684	1,028,555	16,162	1,044,717	18,740,440
Mississippi	247,285	243,601	41,299	284,900	7,756,501
Missouri	500,128	1,066,486	48,946	1,115,432	13,543,962
Montana	277,711	589,363	120,967	710,330	20,602,704
Nebraska	180,684	349,715	63,973	413,688	7,399,662
Nevada	57,563	90,669	11,082	101,751	2,895,752
New Hampshire	81,345	140,969	30,396	171,365	2,861,481
New Jersey	105,202	300,903	15,639	316,542	6,357,301
New Mexico	115,557	277,596	47,058	324,653	11,020,000
New York	693,516	1,457,376	58,112	1,515,488	17,932,136
North Carolina	384,273	469,411	22,739	492,150	8,612,760
North Dakota	110,819	359,130	75,844	434,974	4,916,672
Ohio	535,033	1,251,855	12,862	1,264,717	16,829,073
Oklahoma	286,117	302,248	10,882	313,130	6,522,923
Oregon	318,027	1,322,227	49,912	1,371,139	16,486,393
Pennsylvania	1,066,032	2,311,373	120,525	2,431,898	25,038,856
Rhode Island	12,675	31,157	3,289	34,446	282,574
South Carolina	224,207	211,782	57,417	269,199	6,751,045
South Dakota	184,837	323,065	60,333	383,398	8,586,670
Tennessee	595,605	855,671	37,886	893,557	12,879,925
Texas	975,943	1,193,636	54,136	1,247,772	23,798,654
Utah	196,818	416,379	26,633	443,012	10,469,164
Vermont	97,000	164,758	24,679	189,455	2,871,286
Virginia	323,459	803,438	45,040	848,478	11,253,498
Washington	219,483	583,471	4,274	587,745	10,507,505
West Virginia	276,053	237,101	42,144	279,245	10,597,323
Wisconsin	742,669	1,831,890	54,828	1,886,718	33,941,197
Wyoming	131,491	175,968	63,531	239,499	16,673,334
Totals***	14,888,663	29,386,219	2,155,203	39,889,672	\$561,533,133

* A paid license holder is one individual regardless of the number of licenses purchased.

(Data certified by State Fish and Game Departments.)

** Period covered not identified to period covered by certification for all States.

*** Persons who hunted in more than one State are counted in each State where they hunted.

Deductions for Administration**Wildlife Restoration Program**

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1939-1985	\$ 82,754,964	
1986	8,528,516	7.1
1987	6,487,540	5.9
1988	5,189,251	5.9
1989	7,534,070	6.0
1990	9,994,000	7.9
1991	13,683,734	8.0
1992	9,958,217	6.2
1993	11,888,000	7.5
1994	11,297,000	6.2
1995	14,012,598	6.3
1996	14,326,972	6.6
1997	13,681,466	7.6
1998	13,461,598	8.0
1999	14,378,562	8.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$ 237,176,488</i>	

Sport Fish Restoration Program

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1952-1985	\$ 32,597,337	
1986	7,267,378	5.9
1987	5,855,884	4.2
1988	5,373,398	4.2
1989	7,162,802	3.8
1990	10,391,000	5.4
1991	12,541,280	5.9
1992	12,514,431	5.8
1993	11,714,000	5.2
1994	10,573,000	5.7
1995	12,750,084	6.0
1996	12,583,206	6.0
1997	13,994,166	5.0
1998	17,363,517	6.0
1999	13,559,307	6.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$ 186,240,790</i>	

Financial Review

Part B



FY 1999 Actual Gross Receipts (first three quarters)
(In millions)

Wildlife Restoration

<i>Category</i>	<i>FY 95</i>	<i>FY 96</i>	<i>FY 97</i>	<i>FY 98</i>	<i>FY 99</i>
Pistols/Revolvers	41	29	25	28	28
Firearms	55	55	47	51	54
Ammunition	46	36	35	39	50
Bows-Arrows	18	14	7	9	14
<i>Total</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>146</i>

Comment:

Receipts for Bows-Arrows for FY 97 are for one quarter. For FY 98 and FY 99 are for two quarters; all others are for three. FY 99 is up 10 percent from FY 98.

Sport Fish Restoration

<i>Category</i>	<i>FY 95</i>	<i>FY 96</i>	<i>FY 97</i>	<i>FY 98</i>	<i>FY 99</i>
Motorboat Fuels	71	98	111	100	143
Gas-Small Engines	37	38	44	43	52
Fishing Equipment	67	72	70	56	68
Sonar	2	2	2	1	1
Import Duties	19	22	26	30	18
Interest	24	29	35	40	34
<i>Total</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>316</i>

Comment:

All figures are for three quarters. FY 98 Motorboat Fuels were adjusted (- \$11M) for the new W-B amendment, and Fishing Equipment was adjusted (estimates to actuals) (-\$15M) by IRS. Several adjustments to FY 99 receipts are being researched with Treasury offices, FY 99 is up 17 percent from FY 98

Federal Aid Cash Management
Status of Investments—Interest Earned—Fiscal Year 1999

Wildlife Restoration Program

<i>Balance Dates</i>	<i>Investments</i>	<i>Interest Earned</i>
September 30, 1998	\$ 416,761,000	\$ 24,506,655
June 30, 1999	\$ 405,000,000	\$ 4,600,000

** The investments are generally made to mature at fiscal year end, therefore the majority of the interest will be recognized at that time.*

Sport Fish Restoration Program

<i>Balance Dates</i>	<i>Investments</i>	<i>Interest Earned</i>
September 30, 1998	\$ 945,399,284	\$ 53,225,683
June 30, 1999	\$ 1,012,520,993	\$ 34,134,570

Summary—Total Balances as of June 30, 1999

<i>Program</i>	<i>Investments</i>	<i>Interest Earned</i>
Wildlife Restoration	\$ 405,000,000.00	\$ 4,600,000.00
Sport Fish Restoration	\$ 1,012,520,992.62	\$ 34,134,569.77
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$ 1,417,520,992.62</i>	<i>\$ 38,734,569.77</i>

Federal Aid Cash Management Analysis of FY 99 Transactions
**Investment and Account Analysis
(In millions)**

<i>Transaction</i>	<i>Wildlife Restoration</i>	<i>Sport Fish Restoration</i>
Balance - Sept. 30, 1998	417	945
Receipts - Oct. 98-Jun.99	146	316
<i>Total</i>	<i>563</i>	<i>1,261</i>
Disbursements - Oct. 98 - Jun. 99		
Federal Aid/States	\$ (154)	\$ (193)
Corps of Engineers	0	(29)
Coast Guard	0	(27)
North American	0	(0)
Total	\$ (154)	\$ (249)
<i>Balance - June 30, 1999</i>	<i>\$ 409</i>	<i>\$ 1,012</i>

Federal Aid—Cash Management

Investments—Interest Earned—Cash Transfers to States 1990–1999 (In millions)

FY	Investments			Interest Earned			Cash Transfers to States		
	WL	SF	Total	WL	SF	Total	Banks	Transfers	Amount
1990	245	441	686	7	35	42	79	538	73
1991	282	511	793	12	36	48	87	1,735	283
1992	201	535	736	14	35	49	93	2,181	360
1993	217	533	750	7	19	26	97	2,236	359
1994	278	588	866	8	22	30	98	2,241	364
1995	483	643	1,126	24	39	63	98	2,464	397
1996	456	745	1,201	24	41	65	98	2,411	410
1997	397	865	1,262	24	47	71	99	2,484	417
1998	417	945	1,362	25	53	78	99	2,498	441
1999*	409	1,012	1,421	5	34	39	99	1,887	329

* (9 months)

Comments:

All figures, except 1999, are as of end of fiscal year.

Investments do not include Exxon Valdez \$ (\$50 million in fines), initially developed and maintained by the Federal Aid Division.

SMARTLINK Electronic Fund Transfers (EFT) were implemented in late 1989.

**U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Division of Federal Aid**

<http://www.fws.gov>

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